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Board and Rours 7th Page 6th column.

Business Notices—4th Page 5th column.

Coal and Wood—7th Page 5th column.

Copartnessenty Novices—7th Page—6th column.

Coprolation Notices—6th Page—2d column.

Dancing Academies—6th Page—2d column.

Diviness Notices—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.

Diviness Notices—6th Page—5th and 6th columns.

Diviness Notices—6th Page—5th column.

Financial—7th Page—4th and 5th columns.

Financial—7th Page—6th column.

Houses, Carriagies, &c—7th Page—6th column.

FIRE ARTS—7th Page—6th column.
HORSUS, CARRIAGES, &C.—7th Page—6th column.
ICE CREAM—7th Page—6th column.
INSTRUCTION—6th Page—14 and 2 columns.
LECTURES AND MEETING—3d Page—6th column.
MACHINERY—6th Page—2d column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANNEL.—7th Page—6th column.
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MARBLE AND SLATE MANNEL.—7th Page—6th column.

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MISCRILLANEOUS-7th Fage-6th column; Sta Fage-6th MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-6th Page-2d column.

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NEW FURLICATIONS - 6th Page - 1st contain.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - CITY - 6th Page - 3d column;
BROOKLYN - 6th Page - 3d column; Column - 5th Page - 3d column; Alter 6th Page - 3d column;
TO EXCHANGE - 6th Page - 3d column.
FALES BY A DUTION - 7th Page - 6th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES - 5th Page - 6th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES - 5th Page - 6th column.
SPENIAL NOTICES - 5th Page - 6th column.
SPENIALS - 3d Page - 5th and 6th columns.
SPENIALS - 3d Page - 5th and 6th columns.
SPENIALS - 3d Page - 5th and 5th columns.

Counts of the Pave-4th column.

Stramers, Ocean-6th Pave-4th column.

Stramer Board-3d Pave-3d, 4th, and 5th columns.

1eachers—6th Pave-2d column.

To Let-Brocklyn Property-3d Pove-3d column;

Country-6th Pave-3d and 4th columns; Apartments and Unfurnished Rooms-7th Pave-5th col-TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-6th Page-2d column

Business Nonces.

PRESENCE SHEET AND THE CHAPTER AND THE PROPERTY OF THE CHAPTER AND THE CHAPTER AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT OLD RELIABLE

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. Take terry from James-slip, N. Y., at 8:30 a. at 2nd 4 p. m., to connect with railrons at Hunter's Point. Telegraph station at the Hotel.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

TER NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The Czar is dissatisfied with the terms of the Russian loan, --- The Emperor William spoke in gloomy terms to his Ministers yesterday. There was a ship laborers' riot in Montreal yesterday. = The Committee of the French Senate has reported in favor of dissolution.

DOMESTIC .- The silver inflationists are disappointed at the position the President and Cabinet are taking. - Final preparations are complete for the execution of the six condemned Molly Maguires. Gov. Robinson, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Gov. Wade Hampton, and Gen. James Shields spoke at the Shields Guards' anniversary at Auburn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-John D. Townsend, in an open letter, severely comments upon Attorney-General Fairchild's use of the Tweed statement. The Hebrews are still much excited over Judge Hilton's action. - The Rev. Dr. T. H. Gregg was consecrated Bishon of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Gold, 105%, 105%, 105%, Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 94910 cents. Stocks active and demoralized, closing weak, without recovery.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations inmometer yesterday, 680, 780, 650

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travelers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Servia having consented to allow Russian troops to pass through her territory, the Czar has doubtless gained all that he needs at her hands. Enfeebled by the late war, Servia might be burdensome as an ally, and as such entail needless quarrels with Austria.

It is a curious fact that Senator Woodin's is the only name mentioned in Mr. Townsend's letter as being involved in Mr. Tweed's confession. Tweed seems to have had some information respecting this case, for he made two statements about it to the Attorney-General. and the second one he swere to.

The terms of the Russian loan were sufficiently hard to excite the anger of the Czar. To have to borrow money at nearly nine per cent must seem unreasonable to him when our Government offers only four per cent on \$1053s in greenbacks. But any nation involved in a great war cannot expect the implicit confidence of speculators or the general public.

The speech of Wade Hampton at Auburn very fairly represents the best Southern sentiment. There is hope for South Carolina in his statement that the contest there was not for politics but for good government. The war there was against carpet-baggers; but by that designation he meant thieves. All honest men are welcome to the State. It will be a difficult task to extract from such expressions as these, excuses for Federal interference with it from view forever. the return of Southern prosperity.

There is no lull in the excitement occasioned by the Hilton-Seligman exchange of compliments, and the public seems likely to hear more than it needs of the private affairs of those gentlemen. As, however, the hotel matter is calling forth a very free expression of agreeable sentiments toward the Hebrews from prominent citizens, the aggrieved race will be on the whole the gainers by the episode. They never knew before how fairly they are appreciated in this country by the great majority of our citizens.

Short, unhesitating, decisive war against the Indians who have taken to the war-path in Idaho will be kindness to their race by dis- nant at the escape of one great Ring thief with couraging such outbreaks in future. The farce a small fine and a new "characther," at the same of making treaty obligations with these savages as if they were a foreign nation, has borne its natural fruit. It gives as usual the pretext to thrust back into his cell. It is indignant at gold should become relatively cheaper than the Indians for beginning the conflict, and the the unexplained refusal of the law officer of delays which enable them to concentrate their the Government to avail himself of this unexforces. But when frontier towns are ravaged and settlers are murdered, all question as to which side violates treaties is out of order.

will concur with that recommendation, in view of the public hostility to the new Ministry. Should the 130 Republican Senators act unitedly they may be able to defeat MacMahon's proposal, unless their opponents vote solidly against them. It is very improbable that the harmony which this would indicate can be established among the Legitimists, Orkeanists, and Bonapartists, upon whose votes the Marshal-President relies in this emergency.

Much needless anxiety has been excited by the reports that were circulated by ill-informed correspondents respecting the views of the President on the silver question. The Trib-UNE called attention to these rumors at the time they appeared, and suggested that people who placed much dependence upon them would be greatly disappointed. The letter of Secretary Sherman has disposed of the question so far as the payment of Government bonds is concerned, and there is great waiting in the silver camp as it begins to be apparent that the views of the Secretary of the Treasury are shared by the rest of the Cabinet and by the President.

Little sympathy can be accorded to the strikers of the silk mills at Paterson. Owing to the high prices at which the manufacturers bought their material, and the continuous depression in the market for goods, there has been very little profit in the business for many months. Doubtless some of the proprictors of silk mills are rather glad than otherwise of an occasion for stopping their looms and closing their doors. Very rarely indeed are strikes wise; at a period like the present they are the sheerest folly. Furthermore, the strikers of Paterson have extinguished all possible claims for sympathy by disorderly excesses and interference with men who are willing to work.

MR. FAIRCHILD MUST SPEAK. The matter of Mr. John D. Townsend's leter to Attorney-General Fairchild is a subject for serious treatment; the manner of it is hardly so grave an affair. Mr. Townsend evidently rolled up his slegves and squared his elbows when he sat down to write this vigorons epistic. It was a great day for Townsend. We can fancy him now perched on Mr. Wilkins Micawber's high stool and flourish ing Mr. Micawber's desk rule, while rolling out these powerful periods at the unfortunate Attorney-General. Indeed the tone of the letter will do much to weaken the force of the blow it was meant to strike. A more concise and more dignified statement of the negotiations for Tweed's release would have left a clearer impression of the singular course of the Attorney-General upon the public mind, and would have deprived him of that sympathy which the public always feels with the recipient of an obviously malicious letter. But while the temper in which Mr. Townsend's letter is written makes it necessary to weigh hightly many of its reflections and suggestions, it is nevertheless true that his letter places the Attorney-General completely on the defensive, and that it does this simply by a connected review of circumstances already notorious but not before embraced in a single narrative. The effect of this review, unmistakable as it is, is strengthened by additional statements, of the truth of which the public knows nothing, but which seem to bear the marks of truth about

What, then, is the showing that Mr. Townsend makes? He proves that, in the first place, Tweed's surrender was just as complete as the public has always supposed it was intended to be. He was ready to give up all he had, and tell all he knew, withholding nothing and sparing nobody. To use his own words, he promises that he "reserve nothing nor will be decline will "to testify against anybody, whether he may He offers not only to be a witness, but to find | were adopted. The grudges, the hatreds, the "have been his most intimate friend or not." er and partly cloudy weather. Ther- witnesses, and mentions in connection with one matter that he has witnesses already secured. He specifies the suits in which he thinks he can be of immediate service to the city, and pledges himself, if released, to devote himself to the work of punishing Ring thieves and recovering Ring moneys with as much zeal as he once showed in the netarious industry of the Ring itself. Mr. Fairchild may not have been impressed with the sincerity of this offer, though he seems never to have questioned it; but the public was, though it had only the filterings of Mr. Fairchild's information. The public believed, and was probably right in believing. that this veteran liar and thief was going into the business of telling the truth and punishing theft on a gigantic scale. His manner was that of a man in earnest. It is a pity that as much cannot be said of the Attorney-General. It seems a great pity when we reflect how much this surrender involved. It meant a complete exposure of the city and State officials. the legislators, the lobbyists and the judges who had corrupt dealings v th the Ring, the manufacturing concerns and printing offices founded and managed by the Ring for the Ring, and even the railroads of the Ring and their management. Many of these disclosures he would have fortified with indorsed checks. The exposure would have been thorough and final. Hardly a stolen dollar would have been left untracked. Tweed knew where the money went. Hardly a Ring thief would have been left undiscovered. Tweed knew pretty well just who got the money, and how much. The great scandal of American politics would have been laid bare once and for all to the last hidden corner, and then we might have buried

How did Mr. Fairchild treat this opportuwho had taken them ? He looked at it calmly for amount from \$50 upward. The Secretary of four months, from February to June, and then the Treasury has very properly done all that turned away with the remark that Mr. it was in his power to do to remove any doubt Tweed's evidence "would not justify his as to the payment of principal and interest in "release." Mr. Peckham, who had been gold, and his mode of meeting the question connected with the Ring suits from the ought to be satisfactory. The United States first, and Mr. Whitney, who was anxious to exacts subscriptions in gold; therefore, as the get evidence that might defeat Ring claims | Secretary declares, the executive department against the city for \$2,000,000, both said that he would be a valuable witness. But Mr. Fair- to pay in gold, and does not believe that the child said, No. The evidence "would not

' justify his release." Why? Mr. Fairehild has never told us. Is it not about time that he did? The public is indig- view of this express declaration from the Govtime that another who was willing to go naked and its creditors, and will be so binding that out of jail, if he could go at all, is rudely ampled offer to bring about an unexampled retribution. Mr. Fairchild owes us all an explanation. He owes it to the tax-payers of New-York City, who have some right to suspect that The course of events in France now depends they have been unfairly treated. He owes it curiously mistaken. The very thing of all

to the people of the whole State, whose officer and servant he is. He must speak.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIONS.

The gallows-tree in Pennsylvania bears to-

day a frightful and a fruitful crop. At Pottsville are to be executed Thomas Duffy, James Carroll, James Roarty, James Boyle, Hugh McGehap, Thomas Munley; at Mauch Chunk, Michael J. Doyle, Edward Kelley, Alexander Campbell, James Kerrigan and Andrew Lenahan. Such an uncommon example has the force of terrorism without its immorality. For fourteen years the wild beasts of the collieries of Eastern Pennsylvania have fed fat their petty and bottomless grudges, with but small let or hinderance, making human life as uncertain in that nominally Christian State as ever it was in the jungles of India before advancing civilization had cleared them of tigers and of Thugs. The outrages were innumerable, but murder, in its most repulsive form of assassination, was the commonest of them all. The first of these crimes was committed in 1862, when Langdon, the "breaker boss," was stoned to death by a mob at Audenreid, in Carbon County. No arrests followed this initial and aggravated butchery; the right arm of the law seemed for a time to be paralyzed; and the killing became common and chronic. Nobody knew how he might offend the Molly Maguire, or when or where this mysterious daughter of Moloch might slake her thirsty grudges in human blood. The oaths of the banded butchers were stronger than the whole police force of Pennsylvania, and those who were indispered to sell their lives cheapty bought and bore arms, and, if occasion demanded, used them promptly. Here the obnoxious "boss" was fired at through the window of his bedchamber and while sleeping; there he was shot while walking home in the darkness to his expectant family. Policemen were appointed, but when they entered upon their duties they took their lives in their hands, and one of them at least was shot upon his beat. With infernal ingenuity the work of death was confided to those who were strangers to their intended victims and to the scene of the slaughter. But, with all its was inherently weak. The personal vices in which it originated were already gnawing at its vitals, and the degraded selfishness upon initiatory oaths, however frightful their penal clauses. A witness for the State was found in one Kerrigan, the very man who was supposed to be the most unscrupulous tool of the association, and who had been employed to guide the murderers to their unknown victims. In been stealthily pursuing his work completed tried, and convicted. Since that time all the usual machinery has been employed to save these men, and employed in vain. Today they pay the penalty of the law over and over again violated, and enforce the truth which the minds of their associates have so little comprehended, that not only murder will out, but that society in the long run is too and safety, however ingeniously planned or cunningly executed.

We would not speak too harshly of men who are about to suffer the extreme punishment of their crimes; but it is saying very little to say that this spectacle of human degradation fills us with wonder and discouragement. We could hardly have believed that men living under the influences of religion and civilization could sink so low in the scale of being. So far as we can discover, they appear to have suffered no provocation worthy of the name. There was some quarrel about the wages of labor, but not much, and certainly not enough to account for the sanguinary measures which almost purely personal. The "Body Masters" of the lodges or divisions of Molly Magnires possessed almost unlimited authority, Each lodge, upon being called upon, furnished men to do the work of any other, and in this way it happened that when these homicidal emissaries struck, it was in no personal quarrel of their own. They were the blind, unquestioning tools of this barbarous fraternity. They simply received their orders to kill, and executed, not caring for the cause of the quarrel, and hardly asking what it might be. As we have perused these disheartening disclosures, we have almost wished that some decent and tolerably extenuating injury might be discovered, which would at least account for such anusual crimes. We have been able to find none, and have been driven back to a deprayity of haman nature which seems almost im-

possible and atterly improbable. Whatever may be thought of the ordinary those which will take place to-day which must make a deep impression upon the surrounding population. For years many of these miners have laughed at the law, until through a great region, nominally under it, that law was wantonly and steadfastly defied. A variety of circumstances postponed the day of teckoning, and those who had so deeply offended might well reckon confidently upon immunity to the end. The executions to-day show how miserable was the mistake. The surviving Mollies may be as bad as those who will be dead tonight, but they are not idiots, and hereafter, if they know what self-preservation means, they will add nothing to the list, already too long, of murders at the mines.

THE NEW LOAN.

Until July 16 subscriptions will be received holds that the United States is in honor bound nation will be guilty of so glaring an act of dishonesty as to offer payment in any less valuable medium. As the bonds will be sold in ernment, that declaration will form an essential part of the contract between the nation if, before the time for payment should arrive, silver, the holders of the bonds would have no right to ask payment otherwise than in gold.

There are some persons who dislike the Syndicate, and therefore seek to prevent popular subscriptions to the new loan. They are The course of events in France now depends they have been unfairly treated. He owes it to those independent voters who supported to those independent voters who supported to those independent voters who supported to desire is that the subscriptions at par may they have been unfairly treated. He owes it to those independent voters who supported to desire is that the subscriptions at par may they have been unfairly treated. He owes it to those independent voters who supported to desire is that the subscriptions at par may they have been unfairly treated. He owes it to those independent voters who supported to desire is that the subscriptions at par may they have been unfairly treated. He owes it to those independent voters which the Syndicate may be supposed to the subscriptions at par may to defer the subscriptions and that, then the modern force and that, then the modern force and that, then the modern force and that, the modern force are the modern force and that, the modern force and that, the modern force are the modern force and that, the modern force are the modern force and that, the modern force are the modern force and that, the modern force are the modern force and that, the modern force are the modern force and that, the modern force are the modern force and that, the modern force are the modern force and the modern force are the modern

it is by no means certain that the Senators issue, and who are entitled to an account of be as small as possible. Upon that part of the his official bearing toward Rings. He owes it loan the profits of the Syndicate will be small, nor is there the opportunity to realize interest on bonds before their delivery as there is in the ordinary exchange of six for four per cents. But as soon as the brief period of popular subscriptions has passed, it is expected that the price will be advanced, so that the Syndicate will realize a much larger profit on all sales then made. The terms of advertisement clearly show that the Syndicate wishes to leave as little time as possible for subscriptions at par. Indeed, it is singular that the Secretary of the Treasury has thought it desirable to approve the advertisement issued. The contract stipulated that thirty days "after full notice" should be allowed for par subscriptions. Certainly "full "notice" could not have been given by any possibility to the people of the United States between 6 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, June 16, but the advertisement, issued that morning, declared that the par subscriptions would close at 3 p. m., July 16. The Secretary would have done better had he insisted upon at least one week for reasonable public notice.

Nevertheless, the people can reach precisely the end which the Syndicate desired to avoid, by making the subscriptions prompt and large. It is particularly important that small investors should understand that the amount of subscriptions is practically not limited. There is no danger that the banks and large capitalists will monopolize the whole loan of \$700,000,-000. The chance is one which may not again be offered. Small purchasers can here obtain the very best security-probably the most advantageous, price considered, that the Government will ever offer-without having to pay any premium whatever to an intermediate bank of Syndicate for its services. The Government offers the loan at par. As many of its citizens or corporations as choose to subscribe at par within the time fixed, can share all the profits which the Syndicate may afterward secure by advancing the price.

MONEY POR THE HUNTER'S POINT WAR. Now that an organization has been formed to make war on the manufacturers of the Hunter's Point smell, it becomes necessary seeming strength, the diabolical society to see that it is well equipped for the campaign. There is plenty of money to back up the nuisance. The nuisance can afford to hire a corps of lawyers, just as in times past which it was founded was stronger than its it has bired and impressed a corps of legislators. The nuisance can afford to devote a good share of its revenue to the work of intrenching itself in the courts, throwing up legal barricades and settling down behind them to a long siege, the manufacture of the smell meantime going on the same as usual. May, 1876, an excellent detective who had The men who are carrying on this business care nothing about the depreciation of real it. A number of the criminals were arrested, estate in this city, which is likely to increase rather than diminish with each day's continuance of the nuisance. They care nothing about the personal comfort of the inhabitants of the East Side. It will cost them something to conduct their business as it ought to be conducted in a civilized confmunity, or to remove it to a point where it would not offend and disgust a whole city. If strong for any conspiracy against its peace they can succeed in staying where they are and in running their basiness as they are running it, by spending less money than it would cost to move away or to modify their processes, the difference will be clear profit.

Thus their purse is a long one. The danger is that too many of the New-York property-owners and householders will be apt to shirk their share of this work, thinking that the men who have begun it will carry it through. That we believe they will do, but they must have money to do it with. Every property-owner and householder of the East Side ought to send a subscription, however small, to Thomas B. Musgrave, No. 6 Wall-st. If there is concert of action it will be easy to raise the sum required, which is not large. Come! It hostilities, and the revenges seem to have been is time these rats were hunted to their holes, and it takes money to hunt.

The so-called Hendricks Reception at the Man! ttan Cluo was advertised as a great national event, and the country prepared itself to be centrally shaken. But although the nine days which constitate the natural lifetime of a wonder have almost expired, the country as yet has felt no shock; there is not even a headache or (it is to be hoped) an unpaid bill remaining to keep it green in anybody's emory, and there was not very much to remember after all. If it was intended as an "ovation" to omebody, it has not yet been determined who was the especial recipient of the attention. If it was meant as a "demonstration" in favor of some principle or policy, it has not been made manifest what that particular policy might have been. If its managers were striving to fill the adversaries with terror, they were not signally successful in scaring anybody. If the stalwart Democrats from the country who came trooping merrity down were lured by the scent of carnage, they were fated to disaneffect of executions, there is something about pointment, for nobody was hurt except Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, who wounded each other severely if not fatally. And so the great Demo cratic movement, whatever it was and wherever it was going, failed to move. Whether some sly enemy had poured the party full of pigeon-shot has not been ascertained, but it certainly was anchored as fast as the famous jumping frog of Calaveras County. Is it uncharitable to assume that the Man hattae Clab cannot be relied on to give the Demcratic party a propitious send-off for the campaign of 18-07. And would it be unkind to suggest that another starter be selected ?

Why can't Packard be persuaded to hold on his ourse due north until he finds shelter under the British flag, since the old flag, as he claims, no longer protects him ! When one country gets to hot for Sitting Bull, he folds up his wigwam and emigrates to another, and his example ought to commend itself to all the other implacables. To Indiens not taxed, unemployed statesmen, and other nity to recover millions and punish the men for the new four per cent bonds at par in any parties who desire to be cooled off, the mean temperature of the Manitoba country ought to be attractive. And then colonists who are suffering for a little active or passive domestic violence might be accommodated in such society at short notice.

> Mrs. Schliemann's paper on ancient Greek culture and her discoveries at Mykense, read lately be-fore the Royal Archwological Institute in London, apats to have been a graceful and modest production. As to her part in the discoveries, she said it was smallshe had only superintended 30 workmen. She said that exeavating the five royal tombs in the Acropolis i was comparatively easy work until the upper layer of peobles was reached; "thence it was exceedingly ifficult, because, on our knees in the mad, my husband and I had to cut out the pebbles, to cut away the layer of clay, and to take out one by one the precious jewels. But the joy we felt in seeing our efforts crowned with ch marvelous success made us forget our hardships, and our enthusiasm was so great that we often though thing at all for the whole day." Mrs. Schliemann suggester that the difficulties of learning Greek could be easily overcome by English children, if they first thoroughly earned the modern Greek language and then the ancien tongue-thus" acquiring in less than one year a thor English to get from Greece teachers for all their schools She quoted three lines from Homer, and Mr. Gladstone

consideration that the charm was due to her peculiar and personal grace of delivery.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Seymour and wife are making a carriage trip through Lewis County. They spent Sunday at Lowville.

Miss Neilson sailed for Britain in the Rusda and is now far away " on the inconstant billows dane ing." She returns in the Autumn.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is to make the historical facts he has recently been investigating in Rome the subject of an essay. He will not return to Canada until

Prof. David Swing is personally an agreeable man of medium night, with long, chesinut hair, expres-sive, dark-gray eyes, and a thoughtful lock. He has a charming family and a pleasant home on Lake Michigan. Gen. Sheridan's young daughters, the Misses Irene and Louise Sheridan, have just been formally sere-uaded in Chicago by the Glee Club of that city. It is not

recorded that the little twins returned thanks; they were probably screnading themselves in the nursery. Mr. Motley received from the Harpers as copyright the comfortable sum of \$60,000; while Prof. Charles Anthon got upon his writings \$100,000. The firm paid to Mr. Jacob Abbott \$50,000; to the late Albert Barnes \$75,000; and to Marcius Wilson, the author of their series of school readers, about \$200,000.

When Frederick Douglass went to see his former master, Capt. Auld, the other day, Auld's son-inlaw addressed the visitor as " Marshal Douglass." no," expostulated the Marshal, " I am Marshal Douglass in Washington; here let me be Fred Douglass again." He said that he left Mr. Auld 41 years ago, not because he loved Carsar less, but because he loved Rome more. Count Moltke does not consider himself par-

ticuiarly taciture, though that is the opinion of everyoody else, and he has consequently acquired the epitaet of the "Silent Man." At a social meeting, some time ago, after he had been engaged in a very animated conversation, one of the convives proposed his health, and of course lugged in the "Silent Man." Whereupon said Count Moltke, "I don't know what these people mean. It seems to me that I talk as much as anybody else." Emperor Dom Pedro hadn't patience enough

when he visited Pompeii recently. An excavation was, s is the custom, made for him; nothing was found, and after some hours of fruitless shoveling, the Emperor, tired out, departed, and the workmen stopped, leaving ne little corner untouched. Afterward there were found in that identical neglected corner three lovely little silver vases, one covered with repoussé work, representing a combat of Amazons. And if he had waited five minutes longer he might have had them.

It is proposed in Holland to erect a monument on the grave of Motiey, as a tribute to be presented by the Dutch nation. A committee will soon be formed for this purpose. Mr. Motley was an honorary doctor of Leyden, the university founded by William the Slient. Perhaps it is not generally known that when in 1880 Mr. Motley visited Holland and subsequently fixed his residence at the Hague, Dresden, and Berlin, two volumes of "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" already xisted in MS. When investigating, however, the his-orical archives in Holland and Germany, he saw him-elf obliged entirely to remake his work.

The Duke d'Aumale, like several others of the frugal Orleans race, is enormously wealthy. The first thing they did on returning to their country after the fall of the Empire, and while France was straining every nerve to pay off the milliards, was to claim payment of the fortune which had been confiscated during Napoleon's reign. One branch of the family having to Sapadon's regarder of the rest of the Catholic world, and to send the Pope a jubilee present, forwarded him a very indifferent picture painted by the Conte de Paris daughter. The incident is so thoroughly characteristic that it has made every one laugh—except the Holy

"Ben" Montgomery, a remarkable colored man, has just died in Mississippi. He was once the peronal servant of Col. J. E. Davis, the brother of the Confederate President. Montgomery had extraordinary ability, and while a slave he was accustomed to attend to the greater portion of the large estate owned and managed by his master, and after the war purchased from Mr. Davis, at a cost of \$350,000 in gold, the Hurri cane place and Brierfield, the former home of President Davis. He subsequently purchased from Mr. Wood of feffersen County, Mississippi, the Ursine plantation, which made him the monarch of Hurricane Island, ex which made but the description of the Palmyra place, formerly owned by Gen. Quilman. He was a thorough business man, and had, too, it is said, the presence and address of a cultivated gentleman. He was fairly educated and was well read in curr at literature. His two sons, known as business men of undisputed integrity, inherit his possessions.

Mrs. Caroline Gilman writes to The Boston Transcript from Rhode Island to say this: "More than orty years have passed since Miss Martineau brought letters of introduction to my family as a Christian roman. She was welcomed with entire trust as a gues', and seemed to value our social efforts. As a return for unstinted hospitality she left for publication a description of her hostess, which she knew would blight my name or cause serrow and surprise to many who leved I will not annoy your readers or myself by calling up the exaggerated statements respecting her hostess, because they can be explained by mistakes through an uncertain ear-trumpet, connected, I fear, with a prebegro sale. I can only assert the fact that, in my long pilling of nearly 8.3 years, I have never witnessed a slave auction, and I think I am correct in saying that no lady in Charleston would venture to intrinde on the officily and exclusively business marts on the wharves of East Bay."

Victorien Sardou, who has just been elected French Academician in opposition to d'Audiffret-Pas-quier, spent some anxious hours on the day of his elecion. He dwells at present in Marly, and at 8 in the morning arrived in Paris and went straight to M. Dumas, whom he left at 10 to pay a few final visits. Chance be-friended him, for in the Rue Meyerbeer he came across M. Legouvé. "I was coming to you," said the candidate 'I trust you had no doubts about me," replied the Acalemician; "the author of 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' could not help voting for you." After breakfasting with M Legouvé, M. Sardou accompanied him to the Pont des Arts: then, afraid of being recognized and looking like a Peri at the gates of Paradise, bastened to lose himself in the crowd of loungers on the Quai Malaquais. Having argained with extraordinary obstinacy for an hour in a bargained with extraordinary obstinacy for an hour in a brie a-brac shep, M. Sardou at length found out to his re-lief that it was half-past three, and that his fate was con-sequently decided. He returned to M. Legouve's, whence he lest no time in sending a telegram with the happy news to Marly; but Mme. Sardou had been unable to remain at a distance, from Paris by and sending the to remain at a distance from Paris on such a day, and had learned the result even before her husband.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nobody suspects that Mr. Tilden will decline Secretary Sherman has removed the backone from the silver movement. It is unfortunate for Mr. Hendricks that his

oudest backers in this State are in the Canal Ring pre-

There is a faint rumor that Gen. Schenck sitterly condemns the President's policy. This is the ort of rumor which may be styled as not important even The President is represented as saying that

there is no truth in the off repeated reports of Cabinet changes, that the Cabinet suits him precisely, works But this won't step the rumers. Times are dull, and there must be "news" of some kind raked together each day. Did the small army of Democratic statesnen who had planned going to White Sulphur Springs to prevent the President's insidious designs upon the "solid

outh " intend to grant him " sociál recognition ?" Some valorous member of the New-York State Government should be present on all such occasions, to brand every "recognizer" as a traitor. The South Carolina chivalry say that the rea-

son they did not treat Chief-Justice Waite more hospita-bly was because he had Judge Bond with him. They were willing to give Mr. Waite "social recognition," but they could not treat his companion with common de-cency, and so they were willing to show their own boor-ishness by being rude to both.

Secretary Sherman does not share in the auxiety about the Republican outlook in Ohio. He says he has received letters from eminent gentlemen in all parts of the State who assure bim the Republican prospects are, to say the least, gratifying. He thinks the importance of the silver question has been exaggerated; that it will not prove such an apple of discord as its advocates pretend.

Pertinent inquiry is made in Wisconsin whether "Boss" Keyes, who is postmaster at Madison, is paid by the Government to attend to his duties there or to spend most of his time in Washington attending to the distribution of Federal patronage. This seems to be another good opportunity for one of those breezy letters of information from Postmaster-General Key. Mr. Keyes is one of the most unanimous of our public servants.

Judge Amasa J. Parker of Albany is still a

most ferocious anti-Tilden Democrat. In his letter declining to attend the Manhattan banquet he refrained from all mention of either Mr. Tilden or Gov. Robinson, and indulged in a sneer about the party "deserving success" in the next national struggle. Some of the Demo-

cratic editors are censuring him for this ammosity. They seem to forget that the Judge's opposition was one of the few things which did not injure their candidate.

Gen. Ewing says he does not wish to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, because 1 he were elected he would not only have to resign his seas in Congress, but would have to give up the fair chance he now has of being sent to the United States Senate. He does not think the Governor's chair ought to be made a stepping-stone to the Senate. Gen. Ewing's financial

Judge Keiley of Pennsylvania dined and rode out with the President on Tuesday. They had a long alk about financial questions, but the Judge seems to have derived little comfort therefrom, for he said afterward to a correspondent of The Boston Fost; " It would be highly indecorous for me to repeat the conversation which dropped at the President's dinner table, but this much I will say, that after dining and riding Hayes I am as yet unable to say just where he stands or the financial quation. He seems to occupy neutral ground; he is in the position, I take it, to hold any opincon he may have to himself until he is fully prepared to enunciate his views, but were I to venture an opinion I should say decidedly that he favors the vigorous enforce-ment of the Resumption act to the full letter of the law, and will second Secretary Sherman in his efforts to carry it out."

Every year undoubtedly increases the number of Southern people who see that Lincoln's death was a great misfortune to the South as well as to the North.

The hot heads who applauded the crazy act of Wilkes Booth were in a minority which is fading from existence. One of the latter class wrote recently to the editor of The Augusta Chronicle of Georgia asking him to republish a poem written on the death of Booth, and received a refusal with these reasons; "He committed a crust and cowardly act, and he rickly deserved to suffer the penalty of his crime. The true sons of the South fought with the sword of the soldier and not with the weapon of the assassin. From a lower and political point of view the killing of President Lincoln was a blunder as well as a crime. Lincoln was an amtable and kind hearted man, animated by a sincere love of the Union, but without malice to any who fought against it. Having succeeded in crushing secession and restoring the Union, he would not have sanctioned the adoption of harsh measures against the Southern people. He was powerful enough with his party to have defeated proscription and reconstruction, and if his life had not been taken there is every reason to believe that the Southern people would not have endured many of the evils with which they have been affilted since the termination of the war."

Ex-Gov. Noves thinks the Republican party u Ohio stands as well now as it has at any tim for years, that the dissatisfaction with the Southers policy has almost entirely died out, and that the fluancial question will not make much trouble. When asked by a reporter of The Philadelphia Press what he thought about the organization of an anti-Administration party, Mr. Noves said: "There are certain public men of great ability, high character, and real patriotism-such men as Mr. Blaine-who think a different policy would have been better, and who cannot quite reconcile themselves to the idea of Packard and Chamberlain not retaining the places to which they were undoubtedly fairly elected. I must confess that I myself sympathize somewhat with that feeling. But the President had to take things as he found them, and there was no way for these Republican State governments to be maintained except by the use of arms, and the whole country was really getting impa arms, and the whole country was really setting impartient at military interference. I have never believed, and I do not now believe, that Mr. Blaine will place himself in an attitude of hostlifty to the Administration. He may oppose certain matters of policy, which it is right to co, but I am sure he entertains a triendly spirit toward the President. He is a man of good sense and of high character. I have not the slightest dea that the formation of any suco party will be attempted."

GENERAL NOTES.

Field Marshal von Moltke says that unless iplomacy intervenes the war in the East may last two

years as well as three or six months. E. P. Roe, well known as a novelist of reoute and a chrgyman, formerly of West Point, amuses himself by cultivating at Cornwall, on the Hudson, supe-

rior strawberries, and taking first premiums with them, as he did at Gilmore's Garden last week. The Fourth of July is to be celebrated in old fashioned style at Montrose, Penn. A granite monument, to the memory of the soldiers of the county who fell in the late war, will be dedicated. Ex-Speaker Grow will

deliver the oration. The military will parade, and Gov. Hartranft is expected to be present. The Rev. T. McNally, late curate of Ingoldsby, England, has been fined for being drunk, and sent to jail for not paying his fine. It was his conduct at funeral which created the greatest scandal, for he stood at the foot of the grave instead of the head, missed several scutences out of the prayers, and, while saying the last prayer, rambled into part of a previous one. Twenty-eight days in jan seems a light sentence for such conduct as this.

The English people continue to be uneasy about John Brown, "Her Majesty's body servant." One wrathful correspondent writes to Mayfair: "I was in Braemar last week and saw the following edifying sight: The Earl of March trudging along the road to fish for

ong ago," it remarks, " when the utter incompetency of Grant, as well as all the other Federal officers, was a settled thing in this country, and close up to the end of the war, when the Federals had swept or were awceping overything before them, some newspapers stanch to the Southern cause kept on assuring the public that Beaure-gard had a great strategic movement ready which would settle everything and wholly destroy the North. The strategic movement never came off."

E. D. Yovchoff, a native of Bulgaria, who is to be graduated next week at Hamilton College, dis cussed the Eastern Question at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Suffalo, last Sunday. He described the Turks as a horde of invaders standing in the same relation to the people of whose land they have taken possession that . burglar does to the man whose house he has entered. The dogs, he said, have more rights than the subject, who is made an animal of slaughter and beast of burden. Russin, said he, has the right to destroy the Turkish Government, and if America did not furnish the Turks with arms no one else would. It is putting in their hands, he added, the weapons with which to slaughter Christians. Mr. Yovehoff has had a seven years' course of instruction in Chaton, and intends to return to his native land after the war is over and labor in the mission-

Two black eagles were recently eaught in mountains north of Santa Barbara. The sportsman mited until he saw the parent birds sailing down the valley and then robbed the nest, which was 30 feet above ground, and was built of sticks as thick as a man's wrist. With some difficulty he secured the young birds, then about three weeks old and of the size of large chickens. He got down before the old birds returned. When the captives were six weeks old they could dispose of jack-rabbit at a meal without indigestion. A coyote visited the house and destroyed all the chickens. The eagles were then placed in the chiexen-pen, and on the cages were then placed in the chicken-pen, and on the next morning the coyote returned to get some more chicken. One of the eagles anguaged him in combat, and held him with its talons until the sportsman heard the outeries and shot the thicf. The full-grown birds of this rare species measure eight fect from wing to wing and are four feet high.

Gibbet notes: Rafe Melton, a negro who was recently hanged at Marion, Ark., in the presence of 2,000 spectators, remarked just before the black cap was pulled lown over his face, "Whisky did the work for mel" Stephen Brinkley, the Georgia murderer, who was put to death a week ago Friday, was asked if he had the thing to do over again would be kill his wife. "Not in Georgia," said the sagacious man, with grim humor. At another time he requested that a post-mortem examination should be made of his head, and that after it had been cleansed the skull should be presented to his lawyer. There was a jolly crowd under the gallows when he was swung into eternity. "Good by, Stephen," shouted one of the spectators, and then the crowd laughed one of the speciators, and then the crowd language.

Three men were recently hanged together near New-Oricans. While the bodies were daughter near sense
one stepped up with a batcher's knife and whipped off a
nose. A dozen spectators epened their jackshives and,
hacking the rope into pieces, threw them to their friends
as mementoes of languan's day.

The Rev. Dr. Newman believes in prophecy and also in arithmetic. In the course of a lecture deapply Daniel's prophecies to the present war in the East. His text was: "But tidings out of the East and out of the North shall trouble Him; therefore He shall go forth with great fury to destroy and atteriy to make away with many. And He shall plant the tabernacles of His palace between the seas in the glorious hely mount tain; yet He shall come to his end and none shall help He maintained that Daniel had the Turks in

him." mind. History and prophecy, he said, both pointed to the fact that the final struggle for supremacy between the Mahommedan and his enemies would take place of the hill of Zion, on the glorious boly mountain, and there